## THE NEW COMINION.

British Columbians Threatening Secession.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SCANDAL

A History of the Road and How It Changed a Government.

LORD DUFFERIN AS A PRACEMAKER,

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 21, 1877.

There is no subject that has more deeply stirred and is still agitating the Canadian mind than the various questions involved in the construction of the Canada Pacific or Transcontinental Railway. It has divided parties, introduced asperities, been instrumental in changing the government, and even caused grave threats of secession to be beard from the far West, where a disappointed people are holding the present administration responsible for the nen-tulfilment of

In order to make the matter understood on your side of the line it will be necessary to rehearse a

After the Trent affair Canada was regarded by some as a possible battle ground between the United States and England, and the English government of that day ooked upon their northern dependent as a source o weakness rather than of strength to the Empire. The country then consisted of a union of but two provces-Upper and Lower Canada-yet possessed a considerable revenue and an abundance of vitality re-sulting from her large shipping and other enterprises. that in order to maintain their hold here it would be necessary to strengthen the bond which united the several interests. Suggestions were ninde by the Gladstone-Bright administration hat there should be a union of some kind between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the two Canadas The latter provinces were willing enough to join their ighbors, because of the advantages attaching to a large seaboard, shipping ports and valuable shipping viewed the question in another light, their trade being with the United States, and leared that in a legislative union where the union was to be governed by majority of the population a controlling influence might obtain and operate adversely to their commercial welfare. Nevertheless, the difficulty was even tually overcome by invoking the aid of several of the principal leaders of thought in the lower provinces, among whom were Hone. Dr. Tupper, Mr. Tilley (now the Governor of New Brunswick), and Mr. Archibald, the Governor of Nova Scotia. The union was thus

THE PASSAGE OF AN IMPERIAL ACT in 1867, which is now the constitution of the Dominio of Canada, and provision was made for the entrapoe of other colonies in British North America, with the usent of the people, but without reference to the home government. The first province organized under this act was Manitoba, which came into the con-federation in July, 1870—a comparatively small tract, selected from the only settled portion of that immense istrict known as the Northwestern Territory, and purbhased by the Dominion government from the Hudson Bay Company in 1869 for \$1,500,000. This acquisition ot only extended the Domision from the Atlantic to the castern slope of the Rocky Mountains, but the existing prosperity of the country, its growth of manuexisting prosperity of the country, its growth of manufacturing, commercial and shipping interests, stimulated still greater development. The imperial government, pursuing the policy that had been begue, suggested to Canada, the sequisition of isritish Columbia, a territory embracing everything west of the Rocky Mountains from Alaska to Oregon. Delegaces met in 1871 to confer with reference to the terms on which the Confederation could be strengthened, and the following were proposed:—(1) An annuagrant of money from the central government equal, in proportion to population, to that bestowed on other provinces; (2) the retention of all their public lands; and (3) a guaranty from the Dominion government that a transcontinental railway should be commenced in two and finished within ten years. This means a province

surrender of all the revenues which were enjoyed as a province.

The Entrish Government, in its absiety to have this bond completed, agreed the Dominion should advance to British Columbia, at a low rate of interest, a portion of the amount necessary to begin the road. The conditions were accepted by the then government of the day—which is now the opposition, and of which Sir John Maddonaid, the present leader of the same, was the Prime Minister. The late Lord Lisgar was the Governor General. Active preparations were at once made to carry out these plans with the new people.

It was estimated that the cost of the undertaking would be about \$200,000,000, but as it was deemed impossible to prosecute such a gigantic enterprise on government account alone, and inasmuch as two-thirds of the road consisted of the finest agricultural districts on the con inent, it was determined to adopt the

of the road consisted of the finest agricultural districts on the continent, it was determined to adopt the method so successfully employed in the United States, and invite the aid of outside capital. The government accordingly advertised that they would give to any responsible company who would undertake to build the road a bonus of \$30,000,000 and twenty miles of land on each side of the line, amounting to about 50,000,000 of acres.

build the road a bonus of \$30,000,000 and twenty miles of land on each side of the line, amounting to about \$60,000,000 of acres.

SIR RUGH ALLAN,

of Montreal, the wealthiest man in Canada, the largest owner of shipping, and the one best known to capitalists in England, acopted these terms, formed a company, and agreed to carry out the government obligation to British Columbia in the way and at the time specified. He proceeded at once to the mother country, and basing his representations on the success which had attended the sale of railway lands in Illinois and others of our States very nearly succeeded in achieving the object of his mission.

At this juncture, about three and a half years ago, there occurred a political crash, in the midst of which Sir John Macdonald's administration went out of power, the fail being indirectly caused by certain matters connected with the granting of this charter to Sir Hugh Allan. It was assumed by the opposition to Sir John that Sir Rugh Allan had paid into an election fund for the conservative party of Canada a considerable sum of money to be used politically as the price of his advantageous contract. Certain letters, said to have been stolen, and certain telegrams discovered seemed to show the truthfulness of a portion of this accusation, and the consequence was that in accordance with the usages of this system of government the leader of the administration resigued his position, and was succeeded by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The latter is alleged to have been in opposition to some of the important details of the railway scheme from its inception on the ground that it was described as "an inhospitable sea of mountains;" that the experience of the United States showed that a transcontinental railway financially was a mistake, and that, while it might be a meane of developing the resources of the Northwest, the physical difficulties were such that the country would not be able to bear the expense in the limited number of years that had been agreed upon by Sir John Macd

revenues of the Dominion.

THE OTHER SIDE

retoried, and with no little asperity, that the proposition to build the road as a government work meant the expenditure of \$200,000,000, whereas had they been suffered to feemain in power the only outlay of the country would have been the bonus of \$40,000,000, which would be more than repaid by the enhanced value of the public lands through which the railway passed. They also necused their opponents with deliberately frustraing the scheme of Sir Hugh Allan, by representing to the English capitalists that these 50,000,000 acres of land were practically valueless—as much so, in fact, as the cactus and sage bush regions lying along a portion of the Union Pacine Railroad.

Among the early events of the new government was the cancellation of all the arrangements made by his predecessor, Sir John Macdonaid, with Sir Hugh Allan. The question which then arose and became a party issue was whether to build the road as a government work or to use

TWO HENDRED MILLIONS OF ENGLISH CAPITAL with an expenditure to the Dominion of only \$50,000,000, which would cost the government tour and a half per cent interest, and the \$6,000,000 of orders that would cost only the price of survey. The former plan was adopted as the policy of the new administration, Mr. Mackenzie still asserting the imposability of commencing the work in two and finishing it in ten years, according to the original contract.

The announcement maturally caused a great deal of ill feeling in the province of British Columbia, which feeded expression through pournais, through members of Farinament, and remonstrances made to the British Secretary of State for the colonies, Lord Carnarvon, It became speedily manifest that a compromise of some kind must be effected, and

The announcement maturally caused a great deal of ill feeling in the province of British Columbia, which feeded expression through pournais, through members of Farinament, and remonstrances made to the British Secretary of State for the colonies, Lord Carna retorted, and with no little asperity, that the

was accepted by the representatives of British Columbia in the Dominion Legislature and by the local Legislature of the province. A bill was then brought in asking for a grant of money, which passed through the different stages in the House of Commons and was sent to the Senate. There, however, it was defeated by two votes, a majority so small as to elicit the comment that the pretended triends of the measure were not sincere in their plans. Thus the terms of the compromise were again broken and British Columbia had two grievances of which to complain.

OPEN THREATS OF SECESSION followed, and by resolution have become a part of the records of the local Legislature. A mission was now undertaken by Mr. Edgar to ascertain what could be done in the way of a direct tender of money as compensation for the breath of laith, the amount named being some \$750,000. The proposal was rejected by the provincial body. Such was the condition of affairs when Lord Duferin visited the prevince has summer. His Excellency, as a representative of both the crown and the colonial government, expended no little effort as a peacemaker, but thus far the results have not taken delnite shape. The British Columbians feel aggrieved and

effort as a peacemaker, but thus far the results have not taken delnite shape. The British Columbians feel aggrieved and Thy OLD spirit of the smillsh Liox finds expression even here. The tass of secession from the Dominion government, however, is not by any means an easy one, and the methods are but two in number. The first of these may be by an act of the local Legislature declaring its obligation to Canada to be void in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the contract of confederation, and the second by an act of the Dominion Legislature releasing the British Columbians from their allegiance. A third plan, yet one which is scarcely to be thought of, would be the dissolution of the union in obedience to the prayer of this small portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. There are additional features bearing on this subject which will bear treatment in another letter.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENTARY PROCKEDINGS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

OTTAWA, Feb. 23, 1877. The House of Commons was to-day occupied in the consideration of matters connected with the public estimates. No matters of interest to the United States transpired. Last night, however, until twelve o'clock bitter assaults were made upon the administration on account of the removal of certain subordinate officers and the appointment of others.

HON. GEORGE BROWN'S GRATUITOUS SERVICES In the Public Accounts Committee to-day, in reply to question concerning \$10,000 which was sent to Washington in 1873, and the return of a portion of the amount, the Premier stated that the money had not been refunded by Hon, George Brown, as it was never in his possession. When Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Brown had been appointed plenipotentiaries to Washington by the British government \$10,000 was placed to the profile to be a superior of the province of the Reward and the state of the Reward to the Reward of the Reward to the Reward of the Reward to the Rewa Brown had been appointed plentpotentiaries to Washington by the British government \$10,000 was placed to their credit, to be drawn on the check of sir Edward Thornton. The total amount they expended for rent and collecting statistics was nearly \$5,000, and the remainder had been returned by Sir Edward Thornton by check to the Governor General. Mr. Brown relused to receive one cent for his personal expenses.

WITHDRAWAL OF SUBSIDIES.

The imperial government have notified the government of the Domision that from March next the subsidy to the Allan line of steamers is to be withdrawn. The subsidy will also be withdrawn from the Bermuda line.

CANADIAN TARIPPS OURBEC. Feb. 28 1877.

In a letter to the Press, Hop. Mr. Fortin calls attenion to the fact that while Canada is asking for the free admission of her ships to the French market the present duties exacted in this country on French goods average nearly forty per cent. He recommends a modification of the tariff.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

WINNEPEG, Feb. 23, 1877. The Manitoba Redistribution bill was up for a second reading in the Legislature last night. The bill provides for giving the votes to sixteen English and eight French districts, instead of, as heretofore, fourteen of the former and ten of the latter. Of the fourtoen of the former and ten of the latter. Of the English settlers eight will represent the old settlers and eight the new.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN PARLIA-MENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23, 1877. A despatch from Victoria, British Columbia, states that the Provincial Parliament was opened yesterday by the Lieutenant Governor. A despatch from Lord Province to recognize the principle of a money equivacontrol to recognize the principle of a money equiva-lent for the island railway, and expressing belief that work on the main line will be opened in the spring. The despatch has the effect of quieting the separation sentiment. The Colomiat is confident the anti-separa-tionists are in the majority, and anticipates no further trouble unless the railway contract is repudiated by Canada.

CONVENTION OF IRISH SOCIETIES.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY-AN INSULT TO THE TRISH PLAG.

A largely attended meeting of the Irish societies of he city and county of New York was held last evening at Hibernia Hall, Prince street, Mr. Thomas Ker-

meeting he had determined to withdraw the resolution offered at the last meeting, which questioned the
novisability of holding any parade this year on St.
Pairick's Day, on the ground that the financial condition of the various societies was such that the money
would be bester expended for the legitimate oujects of the societies. Over thirty societies had already engaged their music, and a number of
thein had arranged for balls in the evening and had already sold tickets for them.
He estimated that the parade and its attendant
meetings and celebrations would not cost less than
675,000. If only a portion of this money was put into
a common fund for the purpose of building a large hall
in three years the societies would own a hall of their
own, and would not be dependent as they were at present upon the whims and caprices of landlords, and such
a building would be self-sustaining. The Convention applauded Mr. Carey's determination to withdraw his
resolution.

a building would be seri-sastanting. The Convention applicated Mr. Carey's determination to withdraw his resolution.

A committee of one delegate from each society of the city and county was appointed to lay out a line of march and to suggest names for the offices of grand marshal and his aids. They were instructed to report at the next meeting and to make the line of march shorter than it has been on previous years.

THE PLAG.

Mr. Gordon Langin read the letter which appeared in yesterday's histalle, signed "J. W. P.," complaining that the lirish flag was not displayed at the City Hall on Washington's Birthday. Every other nationality was represented, and the one which had done more for New York toan all the rest was utterly ignored. He claimed that it was a deliberate insult to their nationality, and moved that a committee, consisting of the officers of the Convention, should wait upon the city officials and ascertain who was to blame in the matter. After a short debate the resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

### OUR FLAG WAS THERE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I am constrained in the interest of truth and justice, which every frishman should love, to correct my enthusiastic countryman, "J. W. P.," whose excellent letter you publish in to-day's paper. He is mistaken. "The flag of the orange and green," as he poetically calls it, was over the Guy Hall yesterday. It was next to the Union Jack of "peridious Albion," wound round the cord to which it was attached, however, so confusedly that it was very hard to discover it. So "small blame," as we say, to J. W. P. for his mistake. Perhaps the dear old flag was ashamed of its company and tried to hide itself. But your correspondent makes another slight error in believing that Commissioner of Jurers Tom Dunlap is a descendant of the Dunlap who drat printed the Declaration of Independence. Tom Dunlap himself boasts of coming from "Tyrone among the bushes" —a section which boasts the best of Irish rebels and whose county scal is the famous town of Dungannon, where stands the Presbyterian meeting house wherein the volunteers of "82 passed their lamous resolutions." PATMACDONNA. "The flag of the orange and green," as he poetically

### OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :--

In looking over your "Complaint Book" of this morning I saw the complaint of G. W. B. in regard to theatres being too high priced. I agree with him, and so will every one who is obliged to pay \$1.50 for a good acat, the same price we had to pay when gold was 180. The fact is, Mr. Editor, everything is too high priced, and the sooner shopkeepers realize the fact the better it will be for them. The day for high prices has gone by and those who keep them up will be shuned. T. E. B. theatres being too high priced. I agree with him, and

A HINT TO THE BROADWAY SQUAD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Why cannot something be done to put an end to a nuisance that exists along Broadway almost every fine day? The dry dust and manure in the gutters catch are from the lighted cigars thrown down by pedestriaus, and the smoke arising is simply disgusting. The policemen along the street would do well to employ a few momenta' time in trampling the fire out instead of allowing it to be spread by passing vehicles.

### CHANGING HIS FAITH

Rev. Emory J. Haynes, pastor of the Seventh avenue church, Brookiya, will preach as a Mothodist minister on Sunday next in that edifice for the last time, he having been recently converted to the Baptist faith. AMUSEMENTS.

MIRS RAMA ARBOTT IN ITALIAN OPERA. One of the fluest and largest audiences of the sea on last night at the Academy of Music welcomed Miss Emma Abbott on her first appearance in opera in America. This young lady returns to her native coun-try crowned with laurels worthily won in Europe. is so impassionate that every voice "to the not only appreciate artists, but can give them to the world. Miss Abbott achieved a genuine success. She

was applicated throughout the opera and frequently recalled. Flowers, of course, were given to her in projection. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine were present in one of the boxes and paid due honors to the republican prima donna.

The opinion we advanced of Miss Abbott when she first sung in Chickering Hall is justified by her performance in "The Daughter of the Regiment." He voice is neither great, nor strong, nor sympathetic; but it has brilliancy, true intonation, flexibility, and has been well trained. In such roles as Maria it is heard to its best advantage. The lamiliar gay music of Donizetti is like a gliding stream, on which her sweet voice floats awan-like on the surface. She should not sing "La Traviata" for musical as well as moral reasons. The passionate, intense declamation of Verdi would overweight her power. We should much like to hear Miss Abbott in Zerlina, in Amina, it Martha, or in such light operas as those of Balle or Auber. For tragic roles we consider her to be as yet unfitted. Her acting was charming and, in the burlesque passages, full of humor. She street heat "'I decent that I would march balls!" sider her to be as yet unfitted. Her acting was charming and, in the burlesque passages, full of humor. She sung the sir, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls" in English, and followed it on her recall with "Home, Sweet Home." Miss Abbott was woll supported by the company. The buffe role of Cartouche was excellently rendered by Signor Ferranti, and Signor Brignoli aung delightfully. Miss Abbott has good reason to be well satisfied with her welcome in New York, and we may consider her already established as an acquisition to the opera in the United States.

CHICKERING HALL-MALCHUS.

A cantata, written by Mr. Darley, was presented at Chickering Hall last night. The audience was very large and very enthusiastic. The subject of the can tata is a well-worn story of the early days of the Christian era, when Roman pagans and emperors were entirely devoted to the extirpation of everything that resembled Christianity. The following is the story of the cantata: -During the persecution of the Christiana by the Emperor Declus soven brethren of Ephesus took refuge in a cavern on the Celion Mountail. They were followed by the Roman Legionaries, and while they slept the mouth of the cave was wailed up, the young marryrs being left to perish miserably; but, ascording to an ancient legend, their sleep was miraculously prolonged for 187 years. At this time Theodosius II. reigned, a Christian Emperor, under whose rule the true religion prospered. At this point the story of the cantanta commences. In the dirst part the wail is partly broken away by the orders of Antipater, Proconsul of Epicesus, whe desires to transfer the relies of the martyrs to the city. While the workmen are absent at noonday the brothern awaken. Finding themselves in need of food Maichus, the youngest of the seven, is sent to Epinesus to purchase bread, as they believe, at the peril of his life. The second part shows the Ephesian army assembled in the Forum, where Bishop Martinus gives the consecrated banners into the care of the solders about to depart on a campaign against the heathen. Maichus, arriving in the midst of the coremony, is amazed to find the crosse elevated on every temple which was the day before (as he tolinks) devoted to pagan worship. His own strange garb and appearance attract notice, and, mistaken for a keyn, the second martinus, all consent to repair to the cavern. In the third part the six brethren are found awaiting the return of Maichus, who comes at length, accompanied by the Ephesians. The miracle is made maintest. Antipater and Martinus desire the seven to return with them to the city, but they led that death is magnificent, as the different musical numbers are coinceived in the best vein. There is a great dust of Mendelssohn and Handel introduced, and much coarseaces of instrumentation, but the general deat of Mendelssohn and Handel introduced, and much coarseaces of instrumentation, but the general deat of Mendelssohn and Handel introduced, and much coarseaces of instrumentation, but the general deat of Mendelssohn and contest and sumbers are conceived in the best vein. There is a great dust of Mendelssohn tain. They were followed by the Roman Le-gionaries, and while they slept the mouth of

THE EAGLE AND OPERA BOUFFE.

A very refined audience was present at the Eagle Theatre last evening to witness the performance of the opéra bouffe "Giroffe-Giroffa," by the Aimée troupe. This is one of Lecocq's best productions, and its repre sentation last night, taken altogether, was one of the most period renditions of this opera in New ing at Hibernia Hall, Prince street. Mr. Thomas Kerrigan occupied the chair and Mr. Edward L. Carey acted as secretary. Among the societies represented were the Holy Innocents, St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, Emeraid Benevolent Society, St. Vincent Ferrer's Society, St. James Young Men's Society, St. Columba's Society, the various Father Matnew societies of the city and delegations from forty divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Aiter the routine business of the meeting Mr. Edward L. Carey stated that after consultation with the secretaries of a number of the societies represented at the meeting he had determined to withdraw the resolution offered at the last meeting, which questioned the

deriaken at other theatres in this city.
It should be stated that there was a more than usual charm in the performance last evening, owing to the manner in which the opera was put upon the stage. The scenery of the first act was hoticeable for its beauty and appropriateness. The costumes were brilliant. The choruses were well applauded. During the second act the distinguished imperial visitors from Russia entered the theatre and occupied a proscenium box.

Mmc. Essipoff, the renowned pranist, was so ill last evening that it was impossible for her to appear at Steinway Hall. Mme. Essipoff has been suffering for

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES. Mr. Frank J. Hart, Treasurer of the Eagle Theatre, will have a benefit this evening, when the play of

"Under False Colors" will be performed. Mr. Boucleault is having a genuine fortnight's ova-tion at the Opera Bouse, Pittsburg. Every night the joily vagabond, Conn, entertains immense audiences,

seats being engaged a week in advance. Mrs. Lander will soon appear at the New Broadway Theatre in the play of "Rose Michel." Messrs. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, and J. Steele Mackaye will organize a suitable company.

This evening a special performance will be given at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society. The programme is an attractive ne, including as it does the three-act opera comique, "Les Dragons de Villars," in which Mile. Aimée and troupe will appear; a musical interlude, and the oneact comedy, "Le Marie dans du Coton." The Grand Duke Alexis has taken all of the proscenium boxes for himself and suite, besides sending \$100 as a donation

### THE COMING CARNIVAL.

to the funds of the society.

It might have been assumed that the circival project had died of manition. Little or nothing had been heard of it of late, and people might have fairly enough supposed that it was one of those glitter. ing schemes in which the popular fancy reveiled

ing schemes in which the popular fancy revoiled for a time, but whith was soon consigned to the limbo of oblivion. It was not so, however, The following formal application was made to the police some days since:—

To the Board or Police:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the incustrial procession and carrival pusceant, consisting of about 800 wagons and fifty floats, with the object and purpose of a grand carrival, intends on the 4th day of April to form a procession through Broadway to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to F. ets seventh street, to and around Eulon square, Fourth avenue to Twenty-forth street, to Madison avenue, to Gilmore's inclen, and dismiss. No masks to be work. A police secort will be required.

The response was equally formal but in every redenies. No masks to on worth. A police execut will be required.

WILLIAM ST. MARTIN, Grand Marchal.

The response was equally formal but in every respect satisfactory. It gave the necessary permission without ceremony, only imposing those letter-of-the-inw restrictions which are intended to prevent the obstruction of public traffic. The permit is signed by Supermisedent Walling, and is deemed one of the most important aids toward the auccess of the pageant. The managers of the latter have now no doubt of bringing it to a most successful issue, and this confidence is fortified by the fact that places in the procession occume beautifully less. They, therefore, suggest early application to Grani Marshal St. Martin, so as to give time for a detailed organization and periect arrangement.

Numerous mercantile firms have already indicated their intention of taking part in the industrial procession.

THE NEW BERGEN TUNNEL.

The passenger agents of the different lines of steamers and railroads have undertaken to forward the project so far as their influence extends, and, with this view, a committee of transportation has been formed. The chairman of this committee is authorized to make arrangements for reduced rates with all railroad and steamboat lanes coming to the city. The committee of the carnitates meets this evening. The general charge of the carnitates meets this evening. The general charge of the carnitates meets this evening. The general charge of the carnitates mental to belone is S. Martin, who seems determined to make the 4th of April a memorable day in the annals of New York festivities.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CONCLUSION OF THE OPEN SWEEPSTAKES AT PHILADELPHIA-JOHNSON, WOODS, ELEINTZ, BOGARDUS, CARSON AND JOHN LOUVATT THE WINNERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23, 1877.

The pigeon sheoting tournament was continued and oncluded to-day, the result in a measure disappointing the judges of good form and excellent records were altogether more satisfactory than on the opening day, the police present giving some of their time to the business which called them to the park and less to skylarking with their friends. A more cheeriess day could scarcely be conceived for the sport it being cloudy, and a stiff breeze, damp and chills, swept across the grounds, much to the discomfort of oth starters and spectators. The contestants were or hand in good time, each being confident and cheerful. continued without interruption or break until half-past five P. M., making the time consumed to-day 5h. 48m., trapped. Many of the marksmen exhibited wonderful nerve and accuracy of aim, but the result of the "big shoot" gives money to only two of the prime favorites before the start, these being sweep, whatever its conditions, and Captain Bogardus who is generally near the front. Johnson divided first and second moneys with Richard Wood, of Phildelphia, and Bogardus was required to be content with fourth premium. Frank Kleintz, an excellent shot, captured third prize, and Carson and John Louvatt shared fifth money. The "race" being fifty birds each, and only fifteen rounds scored yesterday, there remained thirty-five birds to be trapped for each. A much better class of pigeons were shown this afternoon, and occasionally a strong bird, having the aid of the wind, would quarter to the right with such rapidity it would be impossible to check his career. Then there were more drivers shown, and but few could correctly be styled

drivers shown, and but few could correctly be styled "duffers." Johnson and Woods each received \$287.50; Kleintz, \$100; Bogardus, \$75; Carson and John Louvatt, each \$25. These amounts oo not include the cost of the birds. The complete showing of the shoot will be found below.

New Hunting Parr, Near Philadelphia, Pa., Fen. 22 and 23, 1877.—Pigron Shooting.—Sweepstakes, open to the world, \$50 entrance, fity birds each, H and T traps (six being placed), 13, oz. shot, powder unlimited, any gun, 21 yards, 50 yards fall, and fithode felinat rules to govern; value of sweep, \$800, of which \$350 to the first, \$225 to the second, \$100 to the third, \$75 to the fourth and \$50 to the fith.

Miles L. Johnson, Rebbinsville, N. J. (B).—First Day—11111, 11111, 11111, 00101, 11111.—Total, 35; killed, 31; missed, 4. Grang total, 50.—Killed, 44; missed, 6.

Richard Woods, Philadelphia, Pa. (B).—First Day—

1111, 1111, 1111, 1010, 0010, 1111, Total, 35; killed, 31; missed, 4. Grang total, 50—Killed, 44; missed, 6. Richard Woods, Philadelphia, Pa. (B).—First Day—1111, 11111, 11111—Total, 15; killed all, Second Day—11111, 0110, 0, 11111, 11111, 1101.—Total, 35; killed, 29; missed, 6. Grand total, 50—Killed, 44; missed, 6. Frank Kientz, Philadelphia, Pa. (B).—First Day—0\*111, 1111, 110 1, 11111—Total, 16; killed, 13; missed, 2. Second Day—1111, 01111, 111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111, 111, 1111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 11, 111, 1

missed, 11.

Mont. Edwards, Vineland, N. J. (M).—First day—
1111, 11110, 11000—total, 15; killed, 11;
missed, 4. Second day—01010, 11111, 11110,
11101, 1111, 01111, 11110—Total, 35;
killed, 28; missed, 7. Grand total, 59—killed, 39;

killed, 28; missed, 7. Grand total, 59—killed, 39; missed, 11.

Robert Cornell, Frankfort, Pa. (M).—First day—1 1111, 1111, 1111, 1111—Total, 15; killed all. Second day—1110, 1 40101, 0 1011, 11111, 01011, 010, retired—Total, 33; killed, 23; missed, 10. Grand total, 48—killed, 33; missed, 10.

E. T. Eberhardt, Easton, Pa. (B).—First day.—1 1111, 111\*01, 11101—Total, 15; killed, 13; missed, 2. Second day—1\*0111, 111\*01, 0000, retired—Total, 29; killed, 18; missed, 11. Grand total, 44—killed, 31; missed, 9.

Fred Pearson, Pittsburg, Pa. (B).—First Day—111 10, 110, 110, 1111—111, 15, 1111, 10, 110, 111, 10, 111

Time of shoot—First day, 2h. 45m.; second day, 5h. isin. Total, 8h. 35m. \* Dead out of bounds,

#### ICE YACHTING. The present week has been a very lively one for the

ice yachtsmen of the Hudson, the ice on the river at New Hamburg having been in excellent condition ap to yesterday afternoon. On Monday, the 19th, as be-fore reported in the HERALD, the non-active members' race of the New Hamburg Ice Yacht Club, for second class yachts (those carrying less than 350 square feet of canvas), took place, Commodore Grinnell's Centennial yacht Whiff winning. On Tuesday, the 20th, it the forenoon, the non-active members' race for third the forenoon, the con-active members race for third class yachts came off, over a teu-mile course, and was won by the Magic in 26m. 15s. Later in the day the non-active members' race for first class boats (those carrying more than 550 square feet of carryas) was had over a twelve-mile course, the

leet of canvas, was had over a twelve-mile course, the Zero winning in 20th. 20th.

On Wednestay, the 21st, the race for the "Kidd" challenge pennant was called by Commodore Grinnell, seven first class couts drew up, in line, the largest, the Flying Cloud, carrying 620 square feet of canvas and being 54 feet in length from tip of bowsprit to end of boom. The other yachts were the Bertie, Phantom, Quickstep, Zero, Zigzag and Zephyr. After a magnificent race the latter won, making the twelve miles course and crossing the line in the splendid time of 19 minutes from the start.

On the 22d the yachts of the second and third classes, in their turn, sailed for the pennant, the Whiff winning in 47 minutes. All the regular races of this club have been sailed, as well as two fine surub races. In this the club has been more fortunate than the rival club at Poughkeepsie, which so far has only sailed one race this winter.

### BASEBALL NOTES.

The International Association at their recent meetng settled the guarantee and gate fee questions in the following manuer:—A home club is to give a visiting club half of the gate money, but if the same shall not amount to \$75 the deficiency is to be raised and amount to \$75 the deficiency is to be raised and paid by the boine club. Twenty-five cents was fixed for admission to see a game between two clubs of the association in playing the championship series; but if on any other occasion a club shaif deem it proper to charge more or less they can do so.

The Tecumsen Club, of London, Ontario, Canada, have just completed their nine for the coming season, which is as follows:—Goldennth, pitcher; Powers, catcher; Bradley (Bostons), first base and change pitcher; Somerville, second base; Doscher, third base; Kusdeil, short stop; Horning, left field; Hunter, centre field; Dinnen, right field.

The Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, will hold their first

The Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, will hold their first annual bail at Apolio Hail, Filth street, corner South Fourth, on Easter Monday ngut, April 2, 1877. Graver, of last year's Mutual nine, has been engaged by the Louisville Club.

ART MATTERS.

SALE OF THE HENRY N. SMITH COLLECTION. Association Hall was crowded last night by the prom ent art patrons of the city on the occasion of th of the collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Henry N. Smith. The collection was a remarkably valuable one, and in the majority of cases fair prices were realized. Some few works, however, sold far below their market value. The bidding wa rather pertinacious than spirited, and in most cases the prices rose very slowly, even where the inade quacy of the upset prices was patent to every one.
Mr. Somerville stated before the beginning of the proceedings that all sales would be made for cash. following is a list of the prices:-

Golis in a Stable—Robbe.
Christmas Time—Goupil.
Lydia—Coomans.
Departure—Meyer Von Bremen
Why Don't He Come !—Brown
The Jumping Jack—Damschroeder
The Babo—Michel.
In the Field—Thuman
Sheep and Pouliry—Verboeckhoven
Baby Awake—Meyerheim
The Intercepted Letter—Hubner
The Portrait—Leogy y Escours.
The Saiutation—Lendir
The Correspondence—Fichel.
The Combat—Brassassat.
Cattle in Pasture—Verboeckhoven.
The Wine Tasters—Zimmerman.
The Proposal—Fornari.
Near Bougival—Lambinet.
A Visit to Grandima—Dival.
A Visit to Grandima—Dival.
The Bird's Nost—Compte Caiix
The Suits—Compte-Caiix.
Mare and Coit—Herring.
Landscape near the Rhine—Kock-Kock.
Burman Pagoda, near Raugoon—Hibebrandt.
Lake Waitenstait, Switzerland—Hibebrandt.
Lake Waitenstait, Switzerland—Rafiaen
The Skaters—Bontibonne.
A Difficult Shot.
Venice—Ziem
The Bouquel—Vibert.
Going to the Promenade—Ressi
Mauonna and Child—Linkel.
The Serenade—Lesrel.
The Country—Moreau
The Bouquel—Vibert.
Going to the Promenade—Ressi
Mauonna and Child—Linkel.
The Serenade—Lesrel.
The Chickens—Castan.
Pootical Inspiration—Meric.
Setching—Spiring Flowers—Lerrure
The Library—Toulmouche
St. Hubertus—Bonheur
Rrittany Woman with Distaff—Breton
The Brigands—Hebert
A landscape—Duz Vernad.
A landscape—Duz Vernad.
A landscape—Duz Vernad.
A landscape—Duz Vernad.
A landscape—Duz Dizz
Venns and Objects—Robie.
The Flowers—Sa ntin
Artemista—Lawer
The Squirrel—Lagye. Autumn—Broot
Flowers and Objects—Robie
The Flowers—Sa atin
Artemista—Lawlor
The Squirrei—Lagyo

### THE GRAND DUKES.

When the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine came to this city from the flagship Svetland, of the imperial squadron, now lying off Noriolk, it was their intention to remain for about a week. It is, therefore, probable that the imperial party will rejoin the fleet on Monday or Tuesday of next week, as they have made no preparations to leave before. The entire squadron will come to New York during the latter part of March and then their Highnesses may be willing to accept more public hospitality than they have during their present visit.

present visit.

They spent yesterday as quietly as usual, occupying the day by strolling about the city, and the evening by visiting its dademy, where Miss Emma Abbut made her deout to an American audience in opera. Their Highnesses were accompanied by Baron Schilling and Dr. Coudrine, and left their box at the Italian opera at the end of the first act. They gave their attention during the rest of the evening to Mile. Aimée in "Giroffe-Giroffa."

#### CRUSHED AMIDSHIPS.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER M. E. DOWNER. The brig Mary E. Pennell, consigned to M. W. Brett & Sons, No. 43 South street, brought into port yesterday the captain and crew of the schooner M. E. Downer, sunk off Cape Hatteras by collision with the brig Mariposa. The particulars of the collision and subsequent rescue were stated as below given by the captain of the

wrocked vessel, N. W. Thompson.

The M. E. Downer, which I commanded, was a three masted, fore and alt schooner. She wasowned by firms in Boston and Thomaston, Ma -Walker, Dunn & Co. and F. E. Downer, 1 had an interest of \$2,500 to Co. and F. E. Downer. I had an interest of \$2,000 in her myself. Her registered tonnage was 378 tons, and she carried a crew of eight men, including the capitain. This last trip was from Boston to Savannah, with a cargo of guano. We left Weymouth harbor on the 14th of this month. Nothing of any note happened to us on the voyage till the morning of the 19th, though we were struck by the heavy northwesterly gaie, which blew its hardest mat Sunday morning. At two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, we being in latitude 36 deg. 40 min., longitude 74 deg. 12 min., about thirty miles off Cape Hatteras as near as I could judge, we were run

into by a brig, which I alterward found to be the Mariposa.

THE COLLISION.

The night was clear and stariit, and we had been running for some time close hasled on the starboard tack. The Mariposa was going free, with the wind well aft, and came straight on at us, striking my vessel nearly amidship, crushing in her side and breaking the mainmast off close to the deck. The howsprit to the Mariposa was snapped off in the collision, and she swing off and drifted to leeward of us, where she lay apparently helpless, rising and falling with the waves. My crew manned the pumps immediately, but the water gained steadily upon us, and about twenty minutes after the collision the lore and mizen masts went by the board also, ripping up the deck and starting a fresh leak. We soon after put off in a leaky boat to the Mariposa, and after a stiff puil got on board. At dayight the brig Mary E. Pennell having come within hailing distance, be called ont to her captain to send a boat to take a wrecked crew aboard for he was short of provisions. His own boat was lying uniquired high and dry on deck, and Captain Eaton, of the Mary Pennell, called back to him in answer, asking why he did not send his own boat. To this natural inquiry Captain Milion, of the Mariposa, gave no answer at all; but Captain Eaton nevertheless hove to, and lowered his own boat to come to us. The boat made two trips through the heavy sea, and carried us all safely on board the Mary E. Pennell.

### THE GERMAN IMMIGRANTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GERMAN EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The ninety-third annual report of the Germa Emigrant Society of the city of New York, which was issued yesterday and sent to the Legislature, contains a mass of interesting information, from which we give the following extracts:--

a mass of interesting information, from which we give the following extracts:—

The society expended during the year \$12,982 50 for charity, and 6,060 cases returned against 6,821 cases and \$12,034 90 in 1875. The society received for charitable purposes in 1876 \$13,093 50—v.z., \$5,700 from the society and \$7,393 50 from the city. The number of cases rolleved increased from 3,440, with \$6,018 40, in 1867 to 6,969 cases, with \$12,982 40, in 1876. The special fined for charitable purposes, which was funded eleven years since as a protection against professional beggars, received \$688 50 and expended \$577 30, leaving a balance from the total available amount of \$1,612 38 of \$735 26; 569 patients were attended by the physician, Dr. Schuffdt; 470 were cured, 34 died and 23 feft without cure; 3,579 prescriptions were given and \$588 12 paid for the same. The banking branch supplied 340 passage tickets to and 128 from Europe; 379 draffs were cashed, \$16 drafts and 2,224 money orders were drawn by that branch, which netted a net profit of \$2,700 for the benefit of the banking reserve fune, which has now reached \$27,300. The receipts for the past year were \$29,003 15, including a balance of \$7,200 47 from 1875, \$8,325 93 from donations (including \$7,700 from the Excess land, \$10,205 50 for dues, \$5,771 75 from interest on investments. The expenditures were \$20,010 do, including \$13,050 50 for charity, \$558 22 for medicines, and \$9,209 93 for salaries, &c. The property of the society is valued at \$64,400. Of the emigrans which arrived in New York 21,035 were Germans against 25,559 in 1875, 40,302 in 1874, 101,909 in 1875, 128,050 in 1872, 83,609 in 1874, 101,909 in 1875, 101,571 in 1899, 104,516 in 1808 and 115,829 in 1870, 101,571 in 1809, 104,516 in 1808 and 116,829 in 1870, 101,571 in 1809, 104,516 in 1808 and 116,829 in 1870, 101,571 in 1809, 104,516 in 1808 and 116,829 in 1870, 101,571 in 1809, 104,516 in 1808 and 116,829 in 1870, 101,571 in 1809, 104,516 in 1808 and 116,829 in 1870, 101,571 in 1809, 104,516 in 1808

### "WHEN SHE WILL, SHE WILL"

The Rev. Phenbe A. Hanatord, by the advice of her friends in the congregation of the First Universalist church, of Jersey City, which recently voted to discontinue her services, has formed a new church socontinue her sorvices, has formed a new church society, entitled "The Second Universalist church of
Jersey City." The new church building is situated at
the corner of Communipaw and Crescent avenues.
Next Sanday Mrs. Hanatord will explain to her late
congregation why she has decided on this course. A
committee had been appointed by the hady's sympathizers to frame a constitution and bylaws for the new
church organization. A committee of four, consisting
of Messrs. Bostwick and Carey, Mrs. Richardson and
Mrs. Westervelt, are to solicit aid for the church,
which is to be opened on the lat of April.

A VICTIM TO SCANDAL.

VILE VALENTINES DRIVING A SENSITIVE WOMAN TO SUICIDE-MES. BOWERS' FATAL LEAP-PARTICULARS OF THE NINTH AVENUE TRAGEDY.

"She seemed to rest her hands on the side wall a moment as she leaned torward from the roof and looked down into the etreet. Then she swang about sidewise in a queer sort of way, all in a hurry, and hung over the area, her hands clinging to the coping for an instant; then she screamed and feil." Such in brief was the description given by Annie

Norman, perhaps the only person who saw her fall, of the manner in which Mrs. Delia C. Bowers came to teenth street on the evening of Washington's Birthday. It was beginning to grow dark when Mrs. it in the distance like a bundle of clothing thrown from the housetop into the street. The noise of the fail attracted quite a crowd from the tenements, stores and workshops in the vicinity, and as the people passed about the woman's prostrate form the horror of the scene crept through them and pictured itself upon their eager "What's the matter?" "Is she dead?" "How did she fall?" busy tongues not more earnestly than eager eyes inquired. But there was no one there then to say how it all happened. She had fallen. She was insensible, or at least appeared so, and probably would die. As her shattered form was hitted from the street and borne to her apartments the crowd pressed about the door and edged more closely to the central point to find out all about the woman who fell.

MES. BOWERS. Mrs. Bowers lived at No. 153 Ninth avenue, was married and the mother of two children, aged about eight and ten years respectively, and her death is considered to be of her own seeking, in spite of the implied contradiction presumed to exist in the fact that she was much respected by all her neighbors as a good Chris-

to be of her own seeking, in spite of the implied contradiction presumed to exist in the fact that she was much respected by all her neighbors as a good Christian and an exemplary wife and mother. To an over seesitive disposition is charged the meutal condition which led her to presipitate herself from the roof of a house forty feet high into a narrow area, just raned in from the open street. It was a frightful leap—from which the stoutest heart, in sune moments, would recoil with a shadder. What could have driven a good, peaceful, Christian mother to take such a last plunge?

The voice of scandal.

The sting of scandal! Such was the generally accepted expianation put in circulation shortly after her death by her heighbors and acquamisances, a lew of whom pretended to know the history of the whole-affair. Rep-rite say that on Valentine's Bay (February 11) Mrs. Bowers received from a lemale neighbor some offensive caricatures with accompanying lines of a scurrious character, written by the sender. The language used was very harsh, and Mrs. Bowers worried greatly over the matter. She showed her husband what she had received, and told him from whom she anspected the slanderous messages to have come. Unlike his wife, Mr. Rowers did not see enough in such a silly mahierous bit of business to give him any cause for worriment.

HE ADVISED HER TO GIVE NO HEED TO THE HATTER.

Two of the valentines were said to have had respectively the captions, "A Seamstress" and "in Love with Every Preacher." But what the accompanying lines were has not been stated.

Mrs. Bowers was a constant attendant at the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, and after a time the story of the schrrious valentines, mingled with some further scandal, got to the ears of the central respectively the captions, "A Seamstress" and "in Love with tevery Preacher." But what the accompanying lines were have a summary and the same and

cry only the striking features contained in her words given above.

Mrs. Bowers resided in the first bouse from the corner; and it is considered strange by some of the neighbors that she should have gone to the roof of the adjoining house to precipitate herself therefrom, with suiddal intent, when she could as easily have thrown herself from the roof of her own house. It was no very unusual thing, however, for the immales of No. 163, in which Mrs. Bowers resided, to pass over to the roof of the corner house. But a flying rumor which could not be traced to its source yesterday lent some importance to the foregoing comments. This rumor would have it that some one, the goasips could not say who, had seen a woman's figure retreating from the roof of the corner house toward the scuttle of one of the houses above just as Mrs. Bowers fell to the ground. It is not pretended that any one pushed Mrs. Bowers over into the street, but if this rumor were found to be a fact, and the person fleeting from the roof should be identified, there is 

### "BENEFITS FORGOT."

MR. TWEED'S EXPERIENCE WITH FRIENDS OF HIS SUCCESSFUL DAYS.

In Tweed's palmy days he was notably generous to his friends, and many were those helped out of diffi culty by his opportune assistance. The sums thus advanced would aggregate a large amount, and their payment was never pressed. But those halcyon times are past, and the former beneficiary now has stringent need of all his resources. Several of those who eagerly need of all his resources. Several of those who eagerly availed themselves of his kindness have lately been called upon to fulli their obligations. A few have done so, but many more have declared themselves "not it the vein." It is now understood that Tweed's couusel (Mr. John D. Townsend) will bring suit to recover these friendly loans to angrateful borrowers, and some laterating reminiscences of Ring days may be developed in their course.

### A STILL HUNT.

For several weeks past Deputy Collectors Bowden and O'Donnell, of the First Internal Revenue Col tion district. Brooklyn, bave been on the alert to find out the source from which certain shipments of whiskey were made in the Easten Destrict. Their efforts were successfully baffled, however, until Thursday last, when their vigilance was signally rewarded. They observed two men standing in front of a building on the corner of North Eleventh and Sixth streets which structure was used estensibly as a manufactory which structure was used ostensibly as a manufactory of dye stuffs and colors. The men ran away, and the revenue officials entered and took possession of the manufactory, where they tound two ron stills, a quantity of molasses, mash and other property aggregating in value \$5,000. The property has been turned over to the keeping of United States Marshall Harlow.

John Halliday, who is alleged to be the owner of the still seized by the revenue officers, was arrested yesterday afternoon and was held in the sum of \$1,500 to answer.

THE JERSEY "HEATERS" TRIAL

The trial of Terrence J. McDonald, Director of the Board of Education of Jersey City, for malfeasance in office in purchasing heaters for Public School No. 12 without advertisement, as the law requires, was concluded yesterday Judge Hoffman charged strongly against the defendant and the case was given to the jury at two o'clock. Up to a late hore last night the jury was still out, without any prospect of agreement. They are said to have stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal at latest accounts.

### AN ERIE RAILWAY SUIT.

Mr. Hugh J Jewett, receiver of the Eric Railway Company, says that the company has a claim amounting to several numbered thousand dollars against the firm of Berchoffshine & Goldschmidt, in Loudon, England, which be has every reason to believe, if prosecuted, will result invorably to the company. He has cuted, will result favorably to the company. He has petitioned the Supreme Court for permission to prosecute the sait through Mr. John Morris, of London, and for leave to file a bond or deposit of £500 as security for creats, the bond or the money to be sont either to Mr. Morris or Sir Edward Walkins, chairman of the English Bondhoiders! Committee, Judge Donohue yesteriasy granted leave to bring the suit under the conditions set forth in Mr. Jewett's petition.

# THE BOY'S PISTOL

Louis Jacobson, a boy of fifteen, residing at No. 231 East Fifty-seventh street, accidentally shot himself is the right hand while playing with a pistol yesterday. He was sent to St. Luke's Hospital.